HERE'S THE SOLUTION, MR. MAYOR

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE PHONY tears and breast-beating in City Hall over the "terrible" spot Gov. Dewey has placed the Impellitteri Administration in, through the fare, rent, payroll tax and service cut squeeze, is bipartisan bunk.

There is a serious fiscal situation; but there is ALSO MONEY AVAILABLE to pay for the $50,000,000 transit deficit and meet the $127,000,000 city budget for the next year.

If Impellitteri really means what he says, that he wants to "maintain the 10-cent fare"; if he really is honest about keeping and extending hospital, welfare, health and sanitation services; if he wants to prove there is no deal with Gov. Dewey, here are some fiscal ideas that have been suggested to him for the last two years. They still hold good:

First, go after the big landlords. Not the small one and two-family homeowners who are facing new taxes "equally" with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., but the land barons who have been getting away with over $2,000,000,000 a year in under-assessments. The city's tax rate is based on the five-year average of the total property valuation which this year is only slightly more than $19,000,000,000.

In 1952, at the depth of the depression, it was virtually the same figure. At least two to five billion dollars in new construction, bloated rent profits, capacity occupancy and reduced services have accrued to the realty monopolies since then. But the assessment rolls in 1953 show hardly any increase over the 1932 values. It doesn't make sense.

If the city were to honestly and realistically assess the true worth of the Metropolitan, the Stock Exchange, the huge department stores, the big newspapers, the industrial, commercial and baronial estates in New York City at the two percent tax rate, there would be AT LEAST $60,000,000 more in revenue every fiscal proposals.

This would go up each year until the city had available an annual contribution from big industrial and commercial assessments of $125 million. The transit deficit is anticipated at $50,000,000; the city's realistic realty tax would wipe that out immediately and leave untouched the 10-cent fare. It is not far-fetched to say that such a program could raise enough money to make possible the return to the nickel ride.

It is in this fantastic bonanza by the landlord trusts that the key to the city's fiscal solution lies—and that's why the realty interests are moving heaven and earth to shift their transit tax load on the public in the form of a higher fare.

Second, a demand backed up by a fighting campaign to force the State to pay back to New York City $12 per person from state-collected taxes instead of the present $6.75 under the Moore Formula. The $5.25 more the city would get for each person would mean $40,000,000 in new revenues.

The city has a tax on pari-mutuel bettings; why not a tax on another and far more lucrative gambling field—the Stock Exchange and the Curb?

If the city charged for every stock transfer within its boundaries, experts estimate that at least $20,000,000 additional funds would become available.

These three levies alone would mean a minimum of $120,000,000—enough to balance the 1953-54 budget and end the whole nightmare of fare gouges, payroll taxes, consumer steals and 1,900 city services.

BUT FIRST, MR. MAYOR—REJECT THE TRANSIT AUTHORITY! REJECT THE ENTIRE DEWEY PROGRAM! DEMAND THE GOVERNOR CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO ENACT EQUITABLE FISCAL POLICIES WITH THE CITY AND MAKE THE BILLIONAIRES PAY!

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 28, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 61 (8 Pages) — New York, Thursday, March 26, 1953 — Price 10 Cents

City Hall Weighs New Sales Taxes On 'Services'

A new tax—extension of the 3 percent sales gouge to include services — was reported getting serious attention yesterday from officials of the Impellitteri Administration. This levy would include a charge on haircuts, shoe repairing, tailoring, auto repairs, and a host of other such services. It might even include a charge on professional services from doctors, dentists and lawyers.

The proposal revealed the extent of the chaos and political bankruptcy in City Hall, where members of the Board of Estimate, Impellitteri aides and budget officials were wrangling openly, and City Council fiscal leaders were going hog-wild in a mess of tax suggestions that bordered on making breathing, walking and sleeping taxable items.

Bronx Democrat Councilman Edward Cunningham, chairman of the Council Finance Subcommittee, called a conference of members for 12:30 p.m. today at which he will recommend that the full committee propose city acceptance of the $30,000,000 payroll tax. Cunningham said this would eliminate the need to collect $50,000,000 from four available but unused levies on overnight parking, amusement, beer and vending machines.

He also contended the wage-cut plan would make it possible to drop the city's 25 percent surtax on liquor licenses and the auto use tax of $5 and $10.

PART OF DEAL

The Council has to pass on all fiscal legislation before it goes to the Board of Estimate, and there were reports that Cunningham's tax proposals, which have the approval of Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, were part of a far-reaching deal with Dewey to put over the wage-cut plot.

In the meantime, the 25-40-cent Transit Authority conspiracy moved to its April 7 deadline. Mayor Impellitteri was standing stubbornly with Gov. Dewey for this straphangers' gouge and indulging in a spree of incentives ranging from "demagogic" to "charlatinism" against anyone—especially Halley—who opposed the scheme.

Rudolph Halley, City Council President, was, on his part, being beset with complaints that the $47,000,000 over-all cut in "waste" and the $26,000,000 slash in transit "inefficiencies," which he has proposed, were a body blow to hospital, health, welfare and public services. In addition, the so-called removal of transit "waste,"

(Continued on Page 6)

What's Good for the 'Worker' Readers Is Not Good for GOP

A Republican legislative leader confessed in Albany last week it was lucky for his party and himself that Daily Worker circulation was limited.

Another GOP legislator—from upstate—remarked that if this paper had circulation in his home town, he would be in for some trouble. Lots of people back home, he admitted, would not be happy with goings-on in the Legislature and his part in them. But they don't really know about such matters, and won't find out from reading their local papers.

What these legislators were referring to in particular was the manner in which the Daily Worker and The Worker exposed the Dewey "Big Steal" in rents, taxes and, in the case of New York City workers, the increased fare.

But if they fear enlarged circulation of this paper, then it is plain that enlarging the circulation is in the people's interest. It is an important part of the fight of the people for laws that will help them, not the rich; for rent control, tax and other policies that protect the majority from the ruthless pick-pocketing of the minority.

The GOP legislators are right. Dewey's job would have been much tougher if the Daily Worker and The Worker had a larger circulation. This is the aim of the present circulation campaign.

It must be said the campaign is lagging, especially in New York. At this writing, we have just about hit a third of the state goal of 13,000 Worker subs, and about 40 percent of the goal of 1,500 Daily Worker subs. Little progress has been made in advancing circulation through bundle orders.

The campaign is scheduled to wind up in three weeks. We need to meet the goals on the nose, and we think it can be done if every reader gets on the job.

Let's make it tough for Dewey and easy on the pocketbooks of the workers of New York!

UAW Delegates Ask Time to Discuss Economic Issues

By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, March 25.—With the bulk of the convention's time spent thus far on administration plans to tighten domination and thought-control, the CIO United Automobile Workers delegates today demanded adequate time for discussion on the political action and economic resolutions.

Walter Reuther promised the issues would be reached tomorrow.

The entire day today was given to election of officers and regional directors, although Reuther and his associates were unopposed and the time-consuming rollcall vote of nearly 2,700 delegates was avoided.

The entire morning was spent with lengthy, dull and unenthusiastic nominating demonstrations for the four top officers. Regional afternoon caucuses elected their respective directors.

Before going into elections the Reuther machine set the tone for the next stage of its thought-control and power drive in the UAW by disposing of "case No. 4." That developed into a tense four-hour session that dragged Tuesday's afternoon session into the evening.

It was the appeal of five pioneer builders and leaders of Ford Local 600, whom Reuther denied an opportunity to run for office in last fall's elections of the local, on the claim that they are "subservient" to the Communist Party. They are Paul Boatin, Nelson Davis, John Gallo, Ed Lock and Dave Moore.

The appeal was presented by

(Continued on Page 6)

REUTHER

Tonight Memorial Meeting to Joseph Stalin

Rockland Palace Casino
Eighth Ave. and 155 St.

Japanese Bare Germ War Plant by U.S. in Tokyo

HONG KONG, March 25 (ALN).—Charges that the U.S. is manufacturing bacteriological weapons in Japan are repeated in detailed form in a pamphlet prepared by the Japanese peace movement for distribution abroad by its delegation to the recent Vienna Peace Congress.

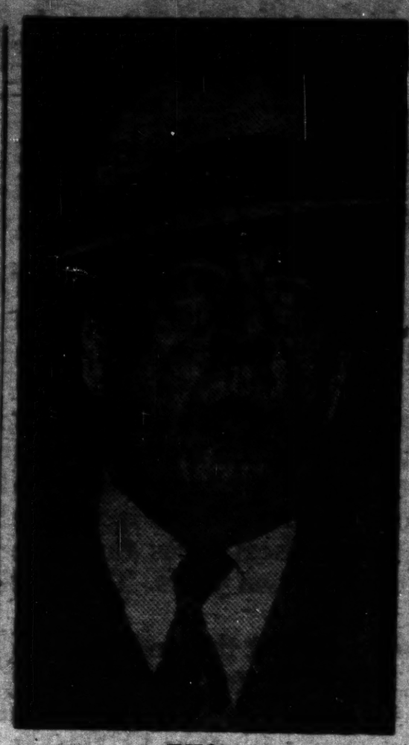
According to the pamphlet, packets of insects infected with plague, cholera, dysentery and other diseases are transported from Camp Detrick, Maryland, to an 8th Army unit known as Detachment 406 located in the heart of Tokyo.

The pamphlet said the function of the detachment is both mass cultivation and research and that working closely with it is a Japanese-manned laboratory headed by a nephew of Gen. Shiro Ishii, who was in charge of Japanese germ warfare experiments and operations from the early 1930s on.

Ishii himself, as well as Jiro Wakamatsu, Masazo Kitano and other Japanese germ warfare experts, are reported to be employed by the U. S. as consultants.

A former imperial hunting preserve in Chiba Prefecture, the report says, has been turned over to the U. S. for research on the habits of such migratory birds as swallows, wild geese and herons with the object of determining whether or not they are suitable for spreading infection.

According to the pamphlet, Detachment 406 obtains about 50,000 rats, marmots and rabbits monthly from the Saitama Joint Selling Center of Animals for Experimentation. Director of this center is Ichisaburo Ozawa, who supplied the Japanese army with animals for its germ warfare projects. Chief accountant at the center is former Col. Kisaku Kobayashi, who was Gen. Ishii's adjutant.



RYAN

Vancouver Dockers Quit Ryan's Union

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 25 (FP).—The Vancouver local of the AFL International Longshoremen's Assn. has quit the international union, headed by Joseph P. Ryan, and applied for charter from the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The shift, rumored here for several weeks, was confirmed by local officials. ILWU representative Jack Berry said the Vancouver longshoremen's decision to quit the AFL union stemmed from disclosures involving Ryan and other ILA officials at the recent New York State Crime Commission hearings.

Unemployment in Anthracite Mine Regions Rising

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 25.—In the midst of so-called "war prosperity," the miners are suffering their worst unemployment crisis in years. Over a period of many months layoffs in the hard coal mining areas of Pennsylvania have been increasing. Latest figures on unemployment insurance claims released for the week ending March 6 reveal a 47 percent increase in new unemployment claims over the previous week—from 18,000 to 26,000.

One third of the newly unemployed, the report showed, were anthracite miners. A sizable number of soft coal miners are included in the remaining total.

The total number of unemployed workers who actually received unemployment compensation checks the week ending March 6 was 90,700.

In addition to miners, new claims for unemployment have been boosted by workers laid-off in construction, apparel, textile, primary metals, trade and transportation industries.

The growing crisis in the mine areas comes as small farmers are suffering the worst pinch since the depression years of the 1930s.

At the same time, governmental economists have issued reports recently expressing the fears of big business that a serious depression is approaching.

It is against this background of a sharpening economic pinch, that the Administration refuses the vast popular demand for cease-fire in Korea, threatens to expand the war into China and with Great Britain, provokes "border incidents" in Europe.

Paterson Wool Mills Demand Cut in Wages

PATERSON, N. J., March 25.—Wool textile employers here have proposed a flat across the board 15 cent hourly wage cut for 1,000 Jacquard weavers.

Alec Williams, president of Local 87, CIO Textile Workers Union announced this week that the employers also demanded in the current contract negotiations:

- Elimination of Election Day as a holiday.
- Downward revision of the worker disability plan from an employer supported plan to a state supported plan.
- Reduction of employer paid life insurance from $1,000 policies to $500.

The Paterson move follows previous wage-cut actions in textile mills, as in New England cotton and rayon mills and in the American Woolen plants, wages.

The contracts here expire March 31.

Union leaders have announced a meeting for tomorrow (Wednesday) to discuss this starvation offensive and map plans to hold the line.

Velde Asked to Probe Racism in His Home Town

PEORIA, Ill.—Velde is on the spot again!

The ranting congressman from Pekin, Ill., head of the notorious House Un-American Committee, has been asked to probe subversion in his home town, where he is such a big political power.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the neighboring town of Peoria this week called on their congressman, Velde, to investigate why his home town is such a stronghold of anti-Negro racism.

The "subversive influences" which the NAACP cited in Pekin forbid Negroes to live there, to eat there, or even to spend the night there.

The town where Velde, a former FBI man, makes his home is notorious for its jimcrow polices. In past years, Negroes have been terrorized in Pekin, and a Klan-like group dominates the town.

The Peoria NAACP, headed by Dr. Benjamin Moore, made it clear that while Velde has been roaming the country smearing individuals and organizations, the real subversion in right in his own political backyard.

The two dominant political figures in the town of Pekin are Velde, and U. S. Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois.

Chrysler Cuts Car Prices by $100

DETROIT, March 25.—Chrysler Corp. cut car prices an average of $100 today but it appeared unlikely a general decline was under way in the auto industry.

"No price changes are contemplated by General Motors," said GM president Harlow H. Curtice.

Trial of 2 on Spy Charge Set

WASHINGTON, March 24. — The trial of Otto Verber and Kurt Ponger on charges of spying was set today for April 30 in Federal District Court here.

Verber, who was flown here from Austria in January, asked the court to dismiss the complaint because he was abducted by U. S. agents.

He said he was stripped and questioned in Vienna. Verber, like Ponger a naturalized citizen, said he did not give his consent to be removed from Vienna.

The two men, both war veterans and residents of New York City, were accused of giving military secrets to Yuri Novikov, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy here.

NEGRO FREED AFTER 5 YEARS; GIRL ADMITS 'RAPE' WAS A LIE

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—A 65-year-old Negro, who had served five years in the Missouri State penitentiary in Jefferson City on a "rape" frameup, was freed late yesterday after a 16-year-old girl admitted she had lied in accusing him.

More than five years ago the girl, then 11, had told a court that Edward Oscar, the frameup victim, had raped her. She admitted a few weeks ago to Circuit Court Judge Ben Terte that she had "got religion" and feared she would "burn in hell" if she didn't tell the truth. The girl said she had been induced by her twin brother to testify against Oscar, because the brother had a "grudge" against the Negro.

Oscar was at first given a 99-year prison sentence, but apparently because Judge Terte was skeptical of the evidence against the defendant, the sentence was reduced to 20 years. Oscar had served exactly five years, three months and 18 days of the sentence before he was released yesterday. The only evidence against Oscar was the girl's testimony.

"I just trusted in the Lord," Oscar said on his release . . . "I did my work every day . . . I knew it would all work out."

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Sharp Diagnosis By Indiana M.D.

10 of 10 in Norfolk Poll for Meeting

A FORT WAYNE DOCTOR, in an eloquent letter to the Fort Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel, speaks up against trying to impose a "way of life" by force on other countries. He writes:

"Regardless of how long we try, or how many wars we take part in, we cannot make the people of other nations accept our way of living. How long are we, as a nation, going to tolerate the false notion that it is up to us to correct, or change, the living habits and conditions of the people of other countries? Many of them do not want to live as we do. Our government would not want them to come over here and dictate to us, why should we impose on them?"

The letter writer, Dr. H. A. Linberg, also says: "If we do not change our course, eventually, we will automatically become the worst nation in the world, just because of our misdirected power. At the present time we don't belong over there, yet our young boys must put up with the hardships and unwillingly kill others in an effort to save themselves. . . .

"If we would spend half as much to promote better conditions and peace, as we do for war purposes, the entire world would be much better off."

Giving his opinion that "as far as defense is concerned, our shores and country in general should be prepared to the limit," Dr. Linberg urges an end to the Korean war, saying: "The pen is mightier than the sword, yes indeed it is, why don't the world prove it now, by terminating the present conflict in Korea in a speedy, human and intelligent manner? We all know that the battlefield is no place to solve any problem. Let us hope and pray to the Lord that the newly-elected President and his co-workers will soon find a solution to terminate the war, and then put into practice those principles which would make peace on earth possible."

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BEFORE THE DEATH of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, a reporter for the Norfolk (Va) Ledger-Dispatch did a "man in the street" interview in which he asked, "Do You Think President Eisenhower Should Meet With Premier Stalin?"

The result, in the Feb. 27 issue, has just become available to us. Despite the tragic death of Premier Stalin, we feel the answers are still pertinent, for those who were for such a meeting will surely be for a meeting of Eisenhower with Malenkov, who continues Stalin's peace policies and also offers to settle everything around the table.

All 10 queried by the Ledger-Dispatch reporter were for a meeting. As the reporter, Carl Cahill, said, ". . . the man on the street thinks a meeting may do some good." THIS IS THE TRUE SITUATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS TO HOW THE PEOPLE FEEL ABOUT NEGOTIATIONS! THE WAR PROPAGANDA HAS NOT SUCCEEDED.

Some of the answers:

A. B. Bingley, parking lot worker: "That's a good one. I'd say yeh. I hope he does. If it brings one boy back (from Korea) it'll do some good."

J. C. Weber, cashier: "Well, I think they should have a meeting to see if something can be done about it."

Mrs. V. O. Patterson, housewife: "Yes, I think he should and talk things over. It should help matters."

Dr. J. C. Clarke, Jr.: "Yes, I do. Anything in order to have peace and to reach an agreement."

Dr. R. L. Hopkins, Jr.: "Anything that can be done should be done." (He added that Eisenhower should meet with Stalin or anyone else if it will pave the way to peace.)

Mrs. Pat Lethbridge, housewife: "A very good idea."

The lone qualification of any sort came from H. E. Arthur, traffic representative, who said the meeting would be a good idea if Stalin would meet Eisenhower half way geographically.

Inside 'Project X'—IV

The Fairy Tales of Henry Cabot Lodge

(By a Special Correspondent)

THE HONORABLE Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. representative at the UN, was playing his countrymen for a bunch of suckers in the discussion of the Czechoslovak complaint concerning American espionage-sabotage operations last Monday. His fantastic denials were strictly an act for the local radio-TV audience which the Boston Brahmin apparently thinks is composed of people who have not read a newspaper in years.

The Czech charge that the U. S. is engaged in subversion "of course is completely untrue," Lodge declared.

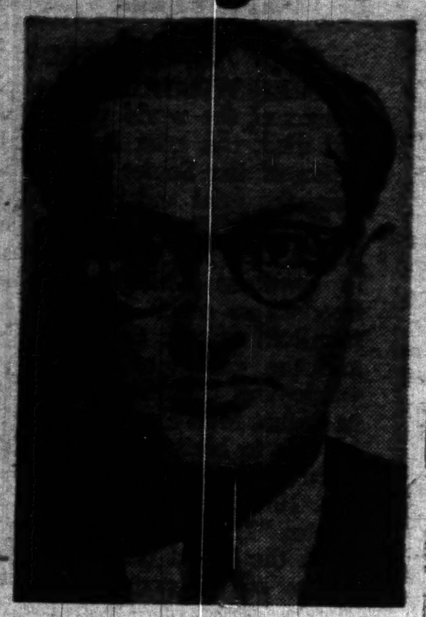
Of all the admittedly "prominent Americans"—Kersten, the Lodge brothers, Flanders, Wiley, Stassen, Dewey, Taft, Dulles and Mundt—quoted by the Soviet delegate as having advocated the promotion of counter-revolution and espionage in the USSR and the people's democracies, "not one was speaking for the U. S. Government" at the time, said Lodge.

His own bill, which he sponsored while a Republican Senator, providing for the recruitment of 25,000 "refugees" annually, he said was just to enable "these young men" to "come into the American army at American wages and under American living conditions with American citizenship to follow; to be mixed right in with American soldiers and have an equal chance to go to officer candidate school."

•

THE HON. LODGE, himself "a high-ranking combat intelligence officer" during World War II, according to the New York Times of Dec. 6, 1952, was saying in effect that the "liberation" policy was a myth, its sponsors but private citizens blowing off steam in a free country, and the enlistment of anti-Soviet desperadoes a philanthropic endeavor. All this is a surprise to us and, we bet, to the men of Wall Street too.

What Lodge was trying to get away from in this soaring flight of fancy is the fact that there is a law on the statute books of the U. S., passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President. The Czech complaint was not based on the statements of individuals, official or unofficial, but on the existence of Section 101 of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, which provided $100,000,000 for the promotion of subversion, as its author, Rep. Charles J. Kersten, has time and again stipulated. The Czech resolution asked the UN General Assembly to recommend that this section be invalidated by the U. S. government.



KATZ-SUCHY
Asks a Question

From this $100,000,000 the Truman Administration earmarked $4,300,000 last March to aid "escapees" from Eastern Europe. Now Lodge asks the world to believe that the remaining $95,700,000 is not being spent the way Congress intended, but for "regular military and economic aid." To whom, where, when, how much, he didn't say.

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AT LEAST one old American intelligence agent, Stanton Griffis, must have watched Lodge's antics on Monday with some amazement. A high official of the Office of Strategic Services during the war, Griffis thought it was no secret that Americans engaged in hanky-panky under protection of diplomatic immunity. Only recently he proudly related in his memoirs, Lying In State, how as U. S. Ambassador to Poland he himself engineered the get-away in 1947 of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, then Polish Vice Premier and leader of the Peasant Party.

When the Polish people were about to find out that Miko-

(Continued on Page 6)

Kenya African Women Petition Elizabeth

Kenya African women, beaten and forced to work for British police, and to suffer their children to be "left in a state of famine," have petitioned Queen Elizabeth for relief, it was reported yesterday in the Pittsburgh Courier.

The petition on behalf of the defenseless women now being preyed upon by man-hunting armed forces attempting to smother the Kenya Africans' freedom movement, was presented by three Labor Party members.

In the petition, the women express the hope that "our rights as women would be preserved by you as our leader and Queen."

They cite as acts of armed aggression against the following:

• Forced to sleep in the bush with their children out of fear of police patrolling the "Native Reserves" after having had their husbands arrested.

• Forced to labor in the police camps "where the police are in the habit of beating us."

• "Our children are left in a state of famine" because of confiscation of cattle, sheep, goats and other property, resulting from the "collective punishment."

• "The Kenya government has closed our independent schools."

The petitions asked that a special commission investigate "the most grave and unjust situation prevailing in Kenya."

Queen Elizabeth received the petition from Jennie Lee, wife of Anuerin Bevan; Mrs. Alice Cullen and Mrs. Barbara Castle, all Labor Party MP's.

Court Hearing Today in Case Of Charles Doyle

Argument on a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Charles A. Doyle, fromer vice president of the CIO Chemical Workers, will take place today (Thursday) at 10 a.m., at the U. S. Court House, Foley Square, Room 506, before Judge Vincent J. Leibell, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Ira Gollobin, attorney, will represent Doyle.

Doyle is being held on Ellis Island without bail. Friends and associates of Doyle were urged to attend the hearing.

North Africans Tell Eisenhower Of French Terror

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Committee for Freedom of North Africa today called on President Eisenhower not to "bargain away" the rights and interests of the 25 million people of North Africa now demanding their national independence from French colonial rule.

In a telegram to the White House coinciding with the arrival in Washington of French premier Rene Mayer, El Abed Bouhafa, representative here of the committee, disclosed for the first time casualties of "genocidal proportions" which the people of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria have sustained in their nine-year old struggle for self-determination.

Since their liberation in 1943 by the U. S.-British forces under Eisenhower's own command, the telegram states, North Africa has become a scene of terror and repression which has cost the lives of 70 thousand North Africans. A detailed memorandum on these figures is being submitted.

This terror continues, the committee charged, despite a call for moderation and negotiation by the UN General Assembly last December.

Children of McCarran Law Victims Visit Congressmen

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, March 25. — Congressmen, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the White House were told today how the Walter-McCarran Act is threatening to break up more than 300 American families.

The story was told here by some 30 sons, daughters, wives and husbands of the victims. The victims. The group came here, under auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in what they called a "pilgrimage of families of victims of the Walter-McCarran Law."

"I surely do not know what we will do if father is taken away from us and deported to Yugoslavia," said pretty, black-haired Adele Warhol, 14-year-old daughter of Peter Warhol.

Adele, eldest of the four Warhol children, came from Minneapolis. She pleaded her father's case before two Minnesota Congressmen, Rep. Eugene McCarthy and Rep. Roy Wier.

"They both said they would take father's case up with the Justice Department," Adele stated. "And Congressman Wier said he remembers father when he was business agent in the AFL Upholsters Union. But I don't think much will be done until the law is repealed."

ESPINOZA CASE

"I am the mother of eight children," said Mrs. Conseulo Espinoza, who joined the pilgrimage from Orange, Cal. Her husband, Elias Espinoza, 59 was arrested on a Walter-McCarran deportation warrant while working for a California fruit grower packing oranges. He has ben ordered deported to Mexico. The reactionary Associated Farmers, Mrs. Espinoza said, are behind the move.

Espinoza has ben a resident of the U. S. 48 years.

"I talked with the secretaries of several Congressmen," said Mrs. Espinoza. "They tell me the Congressmen are sympathetic. But they say they don't see what they can do. I told them to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law."

Carl Callow, of Niles, Ohio, 20-year-old son and eldest of nine children of Leon Callow, told how his father is threatened with exile to Greece and possible death. Carl is working in a steel mill now to support the family. "What will the family do if father is deported and I am drafted?" he asked.

Carl visited the offices of Senators Taft and Bricker.

"I talked to their secretaries," he said. "They remembered an earlier visit I made on behalf of my father. But nothing came out of that visit. Both Taft's and Bricker's offices promised this time to take father's case up with the Justice Department."

Also on the pilgrimage was Ralph Hyndman, Gary, Ind., steel worker, whose wife, Katherine, has been held without bail in the

(Continued on Page 6)

Garment Workers Map Part in May Day March

Rank and file members of the International Garment Workers Union met last week to map plans for the garment workers' contingent in the May Day parade. Meeting in Malin Studio, 225 W. 46 St., the workers elected a committee of 29 for the preparations.

The contingent is expected to include a band, transparencies, and posters depicting demands for peace and reflecting struggles for higher wages, etc.

A large meeting will be held in the near future.

RANK AND FILE IN CIO SHOE UNION MAKE SOME GAINS

The Rank and File chalked up significant gains in elections in CIO Shoe Workers Joint Council 13, it was revealed yesterday. Isidore Rosenberg, Joint Council manager, and Fileno DeNovellis, secretary-treasurer, were re-elected without opposition in the March 17 poll, although 552 "No" votes out of a total of 4,499 were recorded against Rosenberg and 539 out of a total of 5,271 against DeNovellis.

Main advances of the Rank and File were in the election to local posts. In Local 65, seven out of the 11 Rank and File candidates to the executive board were elected. Six of these candidates ran on both the Administration and Rank and File slates. Two of them, Israel Kaplan and Jack Friedman, received the highest votes in the local, 684 and 641 respectively. There are a total of 15 members on Local 65's executive board.

A sharp rebuff was handed to the Council administration with the election of Ronnie Thaler to the executive board of Local 65. Miss Thaler ran only on the Rank and File slate and had been singled out by the Rosenberg forces for defeat because of her outspoken defense of Rank and File policies.

In Local 60 an administration gang-up brought the defeat of Steve Alexanderson for reelection as President. Despite the gang-up, however, Alexanderson, who ran on the Rank and File slate, got 427 votes as compared to 493 for the Administration man, Mike Umano.

In Local 61 Anthony Rotondo was elected business agent over Tony Rivituso. Rotondo was not opposed by the Rank and File, which charatcerized him as a "fighting chairman."

Main setback by the Rank and Fire was in the big Local 54. Sol Reinstein, Rank and File leader and a former business agent, was defeated for that post. Joint Council Rank and File leaders said the Local 54 Rank and File opened its campaign later than in other locals and conducted a weak fight.

131,524

WASHINGTON, March 25.—U. S. battle casualties in Korea now total 131,524, an increase of 280 in the past two weeks, the Pentagon announced today.

The new total includes 23,298 dead, 95,454 wounded, 2,316 captured, 9,061 missing and 1,395 previously missing but returned to American military control.

Cvetic Admits Falsehoods In Anti-Communist Articles

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, March 25.—Part of the story of Matt Cvetic's midnight assault on his sister in law came out in the Smith Act trial here this week.

Attorney Bertram Edises asked Cvetic to tell him about the time he broke his sister-in-law's wrist and sent her to the hospital for several weeks.

"You can't aske that," declared Federal Judge Rabe F. Marsh.

But Edises got part of the story into the record when he insisted he had a right to test the spy's credibility. He got it in by asking Cvetic about the version of the assault that he gave in a Saturday Evening Post article in 1950. in that story Cvetic attacked the Communists for using the word "assault." He had merely "pushed" his sister-in-law in an old-fashioned family fight, he explained, and he wrote, she had tripped and broken her wrist.

The spy tried to tell the same story again. But Edises asked him why a grand jury had indicted him for "aggravated assault."

Judge Marsh soon cut the questioning off. Cvetic didn't have to explain why he settled the case with financial damages.

Nor did he have to answer Edises' pungent questions about his peculiar ideas of crime. The spy had once asserted that it wasn't a crime to beat up one's sister-in-law. That was an old American custom, he had explained. He gave that defense of household brutality when he was being cross-examined in a relief hearing. He was trying to have a mother of several children thrown off relief on "Communist" charges at the time.

Cvetic admitted in court that the anti-Communist profession is paying off well. He nets $10,000 to $15,000 a year, he conceded under questioning. He said he had taken in a total of $10,000 to $12,000 from "lectures" and TV and radio

(Continued on Page 6)

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Eisenhower Needs A Personal FEPC

IT IS NOTEWORTHY that President Eisenhower has persisted in insulting the Negro people with appointments to fit the racist stereotype at a time when the fight for first class citizenship is at its height. The President seems assured that no mass movement against his obvious bias will arise; and he backs up this self-assurance with just enough civil rights promises to feed the "wait and see" policy of some Negro leaders who will find it hard to accept the fact of a subtly hostile White House.

How else can we explain no mass clamor at the fact that to date exactly five Negroes have been appointed by the Eisenhower Administration—**a clerical worker in the White House, three doormen in the House of Representatives, and a permanent personal caddie on the Augusta, Ga., golf course?**

Eisenhower promised to "clean up that mess in Washington," appoint Negroes to high office, and end "Truman's war" in Korea. He has gone in the opposite direction of all these problems. But let us look at the "mess in Washington" confronting the Negro people.

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WASHINGTON IS A JIM-CROW town, discrimination against Negroes in governmental employment is scandalous; there are schoolrooms used for storage in Washington's "white" elementary schools, while the city's "Negro" schools are overcrowded; both the telephone company and the Capitol Transit Co. refuse to hire Negro operatives.

Eisenhower has promised to use the executive broom on this "mess," but the only tangible thing done so far has been the filing of a petition by Attorney General Herbert Brownell in the United States Supreme Court against jimcrow restaurants.

About jimcrow in government employment, it is a fact that there are about 50 Negroes holding jobs which pay above $6,000-a-year, although there are some 200,000 such jobs.

It is a fact that there is not a Negro U. S. District Court Judge among the more than 200 such appointive posts.

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THERE IS ONE NEGRO U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge, William H. Hastie, among the 64 such appointments.

Among the 10 District Territorial Judges, sitting in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands there is one Negro, Herman E. Moore, who sits in the Virgin Islands.

Out of some 300 federal judiciary posts, most of them with salaries of $15,000 and $17,000 per year, there are exactly three Negroes!

So, instead of cleaning up the jimcrow "mess," Eisenhower has compounded it. And yet, some responsible Negro leaders are mixing their criticism of the President with ill-founded hopes that everything will turn out all right.

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WALTER WHITE WROTE hopefully in his Chicago Defender column of Feb. 7, 1953:

"General Eisenhower was manifestly in earnest when he told an NAACP delegation that it was his intention to appoint from one to four Negroes, and possibly more, to important posts in his government."

White's hopes, expressed one month later, in his March 7 column, were tinged with bitter disappointment at the President's performances, but the hopes were still there.

"Negro Republicans . . . who . . . dreamed roseate dreams of cabinet and other posts, today . . . face the cold, gray light of dawn as the first, second and third teams have been named (by Eisenhower) with no dark face on any of them."

And to make sure that the reader gets the racist content of the Eisenhower record since taking office, White continues:

"Concurrently, the same bewilderment affects Jews. Of close to 300 of the posts filled to date, only one of them has been given to an American who could be considered Jewish. Even that individual is not known generally to be of the Jewish faith because his father, whose name he bears, was non-Jewish."

In this column, White paints a gloomy picture for Negroes in Eisenhower's Washington:

A rich racist from Texas is pressing Eisenhower for the Governorship of the Virgin Islands "whose population is 95 percent Negro"; an Eisenhower aid "snarled at a representative

(Continued on Page 8)

World of Labor

by George Morris

Carrying Out Convention Decisions Is UAW Issue

ATLANTIC CITY

TO JUDGE by some of the basic policy decisions of the Convention of the United Automobile Workers, it would seem that the union's leaders, in formulating those policies, have recognized some of the facts of life; they see tougher days ahead for labor, fear the growing menace of McCarthyism and even find themselves forced to shift toward a policy of peace.

But the very conditions that force them to a line of policy that brings them into conflict with the Eisenhower administration and into sharper struggle with employers—a line for which they are by no means enthusiastic—spur them to take new and more vicious measures against the progressives within the union. This is not a contradiction in the thinking of these leaders.

In the first place, such steps as they do take in the direction of struggle against reaction is a reluctant response to the pressure they feel from their members. But what worries them most, when they are forced to do so, is that when they travel forward they inevitably find themselves on a common road with the progressives on the left. To their thinking, therefore, every step they take which they know will get the support of Communists and other progressives makes it "necessary" for them to take new "balancing" action against the left.

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THIS LINE of tactic was not originated by the UAW's heads but is as old as the influence of imperialism upon labor leaders. They first of all want a free hand to distort, limit or even sabotage entirely the advanced steps they agreed to. They want no freedom for people among their members who will press for a vigorous carrying out of the program adopted. They also want to be able to come before the McCarthyites and boast of their anti-Communism. That, they think, is a "defense" against McCarthyism.

In the case of the UAW's heads, they are haunted by the thought that their resolution urging negotiations with the USSR for peace will be viewed by their members as acceptance of a position the union's progressives have long advocated. They are evidently just as fearful for their resolution on McCarthyism and civil liberties.

In line with such thinking, the UAW's stage-managers here arranged to balance passage of the international affairs resolution Monday morning with a red-baiting program for the rest of the day. It included the speech of Ernst Reuter, Western imperialist agent and mayor of West Berlin; a speech by Victor Reuther, director of the CIO's activities in West Europe; the adoption of a couple of anti-Communist resolutions and — what the newshounds have been waiting for since the convention opened — amendments to the constitution putting more teeth into its anti-Communist clause.

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IT NEED hardly be added that most newspapers hardly made mention of that day's really important news — the UAW's stand for peace negotiations. Reuter and the anti-Communist constitutional clause was about "all the news that's fit to print," and the UAW's publicity department, no doubt, viewed the results with satisfaction.

The amendments to the constitution are designed to prevent any who may disagree politically with the Reuther administration from even daring to be candidates for office. They provide for penalties up to expulsion for those who as much as accept nomination for an office if they are later found "guilty" of being "Communists." Moreover, if one is tried in the local and acquitted, he can, under the new system, be tried again by the International Executive Board. Double jeopardy, and mistrust of the locals are the law of the union now.

The lengthy document in legal jargon was distributed for adoption only a few minutes before the delegates were asked to approve it. But the discussion of a little over an hour indicated that many delegates see the developing menace of bureaucracy in the union. More than a third of the delegates applauded those who charged this was a move to deprive the locals of autonomy, to hold a bureaucratic club over them, and to strike fear into them.

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FEW in the convention, regardless of the position they took on the question, believed that Reuther was really interested in new steps against Communists. The weapon was really

(Continued on Page 8)

Joseph Stalin's Heritage

By JOSEPH CLARK

II.

MOSCOW

WHEN WORD flashed to all corners of the world that Stalin had died, the grief and rededication of the Soviet people became the grief and rededication of the working people of all lands. This was especially true in countries which owe their freedom so much to the great sacrifices of the Soviet people and the genius of Stalin. Nowhere was this more true than in China. Mao Tse-tung explained this in his wise and moving words in an article in Pravda on the 10th of March when he wrote: "Thanks to his (Stalin's) work the Soviet people and the toilers of all countries have changed the entire world situation."

And what a change! One which makes it possible for Mao to say with full justice and confidence that all the efforts and plots of the war makers are doomed in the face of the great friendship between China and the USSR.

In another part of his article Mao Tse-tung beautifully summarized the meaning of the Stalin days. The Chinese leader pointed out that the incomparable sorrow in the hearts of working people of the whole world caused by Stalin's death was itself a sign of most profound importance. It shows, Mao said, that the cause and ideas of Stalin have taken hold of the widest masses of people the world over and have already become invincible.

Still the fatuous commentators on Voice of America were repeating their drivel about "rifts" between Russia and China.

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TO PENETRATE the depths of the people's emotions and the thoughts of the Soviet people about Stalin one should have a picture of Red Square the day after the funeral. The flag over the Kremlin building is at full staff. The black-bordered red flags which fluttered from every building in Moscow have been taken down. The official period of mourning is over. Six days have passed when an entire people has been touched to its very depths by sorrow.

Now the city is back to normal. Snow is falling this 10th day of March on Red Square. It adds that fairyland touch to the fir trees along the Kremlin wall and the crenilations of the wall. But the snow has added its artistry to more than the trees and the ancient walls that day. It has fallen on tens of thousands of flowers. These are wreaths that had been brought to the bier of Stalin. They came from workers of factories. They came from cooperatives, from collective farmers, from cultural organizations, from every section of Soviet life as well as from representatives abroad.

The flowers line the long Kremlin wall. They are stacked row on row in the stands which run nearly the entire width of the Kremlin on the square. The flowers surround the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum.

All day the people have been pouring into Red Square. They read the inscriptions on the wreaths. They stand a while in huge crowds before the mausoleum. Thousands leave and more thousands come into Red Square. Night falls and still they come. Mostly you see mothers with children.

A little boy, he can't be more than five or six years old, is walking with his father. The boy turns to his father and says: "Papa it's such a great pity, isn't it?" An elderly woman is walking by, also leaving the square. She had overheard and with a sad smile says to the boy: "You too miss dedushka Stalin, little one?"

A school teacher acquaintance is on the square and she tells me she remembers Lenin's death very vividly. Then too there was such a mass expression of grief. She remembers the bitterly cold day—it was 35 below zero. They burned logs on Red Square to keep from freezing. "We were very young then," she says, "and the revolution was still so young. But now Stalin, we've lived and worked with him for more than 30 years. Now our sorrow has no bottom."

•

PEOPLE TALK about the new head of the Soviet government and the various organizational changes announced on March 7. One cannot detect anything but confidence, respect, support in the attitude of ordinary Soviet citizens. Both the old Communists among the present party and Soviet leaders and the younger ones are deeply respected.

As a 17-year-old lad, Malenkov fought in the ranks of the Red Army during the civil war against the white guards and the foreign interventionists from 14 countries, including our own. So the men who turn out drivel for Voice of America try to attach something sinister to the fact that Malenkov worked as a political commissar. But even the merest tot here knows that being a political commissar in the Red Army meant being the bravest of the brave.

The Soviet people's confidence in Malenkov comes above all from the fact that for over 30 years this pupil of Lenin was Stalin's companion-in-arms. It was Malenkov who carried out Stalin's grand strategic design at Stalingrad a little over ten years ago. In the heart of the flaming city Malenkov directed the transformation of the legendary defense into the greatest offensive known to history.

And it was Malenkov's historic report to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which outlined the straight Leninist-Stalinist course of gradual, peaceful transition to a communist society.

And so too the people trust Stalin's other comrades-in-arms, whether old Bolsheviks like Molotov who worked under Lenin and Stalin during Tsarism, or the brilliant corps of communist industrial leaders trained under Stalin.

With what deep satisfaction Soviet people read Lavrenti Beria's speech at the 19th Congress of the party. In what a rich, creative way Beria described the Lenin - Stalin achievements on the national question, the complete elimination of all national and racial discrimination in the USSR.

Sad and unforgettable days—the Stalin days. They have shown that Stalin lives in the heart of humanity.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Non Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office of New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
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Daily Worker & The Worker	$5.25	$9.00	$16.00
Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
The Worker		1.00	2.00

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

LABOR'S SONS ARE DYING

BLOOD FLOWED like water yesterday on the sides of "Old Baldy" hill and others like it in Korea. Many an American boy who should have lived out his life was sprawled in death. And Chinese and Koreans, fighting for their homelands, also died yesterday.

And while this useless horror goes on, in the UN our delegates, who are supposed to be speaking for America, sneered once more at the idea of a peaceful negotiation and a cease-fire. Our delegates, acutely embarrassed by the fact that Soviet Premier Malenkov had quite clearly called for an American-Soviet peace talk, seized on a new alibi to turn back the hand of peace. Our delegates—and the Big Business papers—gleefully pointed to the fact that the Polish nation doesn't want Washington-hired spies inside its borders as proof that "Malenkov is not sincere!"

Just grasp the insolence of this—if Poland in the UN dares to point to the fact that we have on our statute books a $100,000,000 secret fund for hiring spies inside the socialist countries, then this proves that Poland and the USSR don't want peace!

Our UN delegates couldn't deny that Congress passed such a secret fund for espionage, sabotage and "other purposes." But our UN delegates want to keep the blood flowing on "Old Baldy" because the socialist states object to this secret fund aimed at overturning their governments!

It is as if Big Business were to sneer that labor doesn't want to negotiate a wage agreement around the table because labor dares to object to employers having secret funds for labor spies.

• • •

BUT THE OFFICIAL sneers in the UN against cease-fire and American-Soviet peace talks cannot put down the steadily growing demand of an angered people for a halt to the killing.

There is the evidence of the powerful resolution passed by the CIO auto workers union at Atlantic City flatly supporting Malenkov's proposal for peace talks. In this resolution, the real interests of labor are clashing with the Big Business profiteers, who see in foreign policy a means of making more profit out of blood and world tension.

There is the strong demand of the AFL Butcher Workmen in their paper for a cease-fire, for accepting Chou En-lai's Korea peace plan.

There are many such. There should be many more. In sending a copy of their peace-talk resolution to the White House and to our UN delegate Lodge, the CIO auto union has done a patriotic service to the nation. It should be followed up by similar resolutions coming from all over America, from every trade union local and international.

The Butcher Workmen's request for a cease-fire should also be echoed up and down the labor movement.

The sneers in the UN against peace are costing the workers of America the loss of their sons in Korea. Let us speak out for our sons! Let us demand that Washington accept a cease-fire! Let us insist that America has nothing to lose and everything to gain by Eisenhower-Malenkov talks!

McCARRAN'S REAL TARGET

"SUBVERSION" under the infamous Walter-McCarran law has inevitably been stretched to include union activities. Striking CIO Transport Workers saw this confirmed in Patchogue, L. I., last Friday when government agents arrested their chief negotiator right at the conference table where employer-union discussions were taking place to settle the 43-day Bee Line bus strike.

The whisking away to Ellis Island of Gordon Barrager, chairman of TWU Local 252's organizing and negotiating committee, was elaborately staged. Local news photographers were tipped off in advance and pictures were splashed all over the front pages of Barrager being dragged off by immigration men.

The strikers and the entire union have recognized this action for what it is—strikebreaking and union-busting. They have rallied to Barrager's defense, demanding his immediate release. They have closed ranks, notifying the company and the government that they will not be beaten back in their fight for shorter hours, a pay raise and a company-financed pension plan.

What has been borne out in Patchogue is the historical truth that every reactionary law—whether aimed at Communists, foreign born, Negroes or other minorities—has labor as it ultimate target. The inevitable logic of such laws is strikebreaking and union-busting, especially when the administration of such laws are left to the tender hands of the millionaire gang that now runs Washington.

All labor should get behind the Bee Line strikers, offering them full support until victory is won. They should demand the immediate release of Barrager. They should help rally the majority of the country for a real grass roots drive to repeal the Walter-McCarran Law.

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

True Patriots

A BEAUTIFUL 96-page pamphlet (35 cents) has just come off the press. It is entitled **"Thirteen Communists Speak to the Court."** It contains the full text of the statements by those Communist leaders whose trial had come to an end, after nearly 10 months. The speeches were formally addressed to a Federal Judge—a slight man, clothed in black robes, who sat on a high bench in Room 110 of the Federal Court House at Foley Square in N. Y. City. But these speeches are addressed to a larger court of justice, to a court of final appeal—to the American people.

The court room was crowded with families, friends and sympathizers on those two February days. The verdict of "Guilty" had been spoken two weeks before by a simpering woman, foreman of the jury, who had stared dully into space throughout the trial, and who then rushed home to get her picture into the sensational tabloids.

The insulting farce of this rigged jury pretending to examine the evidence was over. The 13 defendants had been in jail awaiting sentences. They were allowed the customary opportunity to address the court before sentence.

The speeches or notes for speeches were written in jail, without access to the trial record or any books or reference material. They came spontaneously from the minds and hearts of the speakers.

Not only were the spectators tremendously moved by these ringing and defiant declarations of principle and purposes in life, but each of the defendants was deeply stirred and inspired by the passionate eloquence of all the others. As each one spoke we thought, "This is the best!" only to have it equalled by the next one.

•

THE CONTRAST between the bought and well-paid for testimony of lying professional stoolpigeons and informers and the clear and forthright statements of these frank speaking defendants, was stirring to all. The shoddy performance of the bullying Federal prosecutor, Myles Lane, who appeared only at the end of the case to reap the glory and publicity for work done by other attorneys throughout the trial—was torn apart as a tissue of deliberate lies by the defendants.

The real purpose of the trial, to punish the advocacy of peace, to stop opposition to fascism and war—was exposed in all its brutal nakedness by the defendants. Many spoke of their own lives and how they came to be Communists.

It is extremely difficult to single out any one for special mention. Each is distinct and different and can stand alone. Together they make a pamphlet of unique historical importance.

But we've all been thinking a lot lately about one of our number and the straight-from-the-shoulder hammer-like blows he struck for freedom that day. I refer to Al Lannon. He was a sick man many days during our trial, wracked with pain from ulcers that tore at his stomach day and night.

A bottle of milk was always at hand in court, to help relieve the pain. But courage and will power carried him through, with the determination to go to the hospital as soon as the trial ended, if we were released on bail. At one point the judge indicated an inclination either not to give bail or put it at the prohibitive figure of $50,000 each. It was a great relief to all of us when Pop Mindel, Al Lannon, Alec Bittleman and Claudia Jones came out. We knew how sick they are and the fortitude they displayed during the long hot summer days of our wearisome trial.

•

AL LANNON is now in the hospital. He was operated on last Monday and cannot have visitors as yet. It was a major operation. He is in a satisfactory condition and will shortly be on the road to complete recovery and relief from over 10 years of pain. But I do urge you to get a copy of our collective pamphlet (from the Citizens' Emergency Defense Committee, Room 608; 401 Broadway, N. Y. C.) Then send Al a card to the Beth-Israel Hospital, Room 820, 17th St., and Stuyvesant Square, N. Y. C. It will give him a real boost.

Let me give you as just a sample of the pamphlet—an excerpt from Al Lannon's magnificent speech ,which made Lane, the friend of gangsters, literally squirm:

"The shipowners are particularly interested in sending me to jail because, as a seaman and a Communist, I have tried my best to organize the maritime workers to improve their economic conditions, to wipe out shipowner inspired gangsterism and to try to establish clean, democratic unions on the waterfronts of America. And it is an eloquent commentary on the present-day judicial process that I am going to jail while the shipowners and their vicious spawn, such as J. P. Ryan and the murderer Anastasia, systematically escape justice, and are allowed to parade as "defenders" of our country against Communists.

"Just last year, Joseph Ryan publicly thanked the government for putting me in jail and thus 'saving the waterfront from Communism,' while Anastasia opened up a so-called anti-Communist club in Brooklyn to show his 'loyalty' to the principles of law and order and private enterprise.

"Yet everyone knows that their 'anti-Communism' is nothing but a hypicritical cover for their racketeering robbery of the workers at the behest of the shipowners.

"My Party has a proud record in the struggles of the maritime workers of America and I am proud of the contributions I have made in these struggles for the past 22 years. If the American seamen today have decent wages and working conditions and have smashed their past despised status of 'wards of the government,' this is due, in no small measure, to the work of the Communist Party.

"If the seamen today have powerful unions this is due, in no small measure, to the work of the Communist Party.

"If the Negro, Puerto Rican and foreign-born seamen have won some small improvement of their economic conditions this is due, in no small measure, to the work of the Communist Party.

"And if there is a growing revolt of the East Coast longshoremen against exploitation, gangsterism and murder, this is due, in no small measure, to the work of the Communist Party, which carried on this struggle long before there were so-called Crime Commissions to boost the political fortunes of demagogues."

Good luck and speedy return to health, Al Lannon. We love you for the enemies you have made.

Stalin Memorial in New Haven Tomorrow

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25.—Rob F. Hall, news editor of The Worker, will address a memorial meeting to Joseph Stalin Friday at 8 p.m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 222 Lafayette St.

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Project 'X'

(Continued from Page 3)

lajczyk was "our man," as Griffis puts it, the Ambassador supplied him with an American raincoat and slouch hat, hid him in a truck driven by a "trusted employe" of the embassy and shipped him from Warsaw to Gdynia.

Griffis tells that he "provided the driver with 100,000 zlotys in case he had to bribe his way through any of the road blocks." At Gdynia, a friend of Griffis sheltered Mikolajczyk until his ship sailed to England. The operation was neatly covered up when "some days later a plane from a Berlin airport stopped at the corner of a British field and took aboard Mikolajczyk, who was standing quietly in the shadows, and taxied him up to the arrival office to present him to the newspaper correspondents who were gathered to receive him."

Lodge would say, "just another poor refugee!"

★

ON TUESDAY, Julius Katz-Suchy, Polish UN delegate told the UN Poland had seized $162,000 sent there by the U. S. to help in a plot organized by Gen. Omar N. Bradley and former Undersecretary of State Kenneth Royall to form an underground army of 100,000 Poles through an organization known as the "Win" group.

Katz-Suchy, referring to Lodge's claim that the $100,000,000 fund was being used either to help "escapees" or for "military and economic aid," continued:

"Since Mr. Lodge says he knows what is being done with the $100,000,000, I have the following question to ask him . . . it may be indiscreet and I am not pressing for an immediate answer.

"From which of the two categories in his enumeration of funds was the sum of $160,000 intended for the Win organization and now in the hands of Polish authorities, taken?"

Cvetic

(Continued from Page 3)

appearances in the last three years.

Another $4,000 came from the Matt Cvetic Warner Bros. film—"I was a Communist for the FBI"—(an anti-Negro, anti-Jewish picture). Some $2,600 more came from the Saturday Evening Post articles, which were ghosted for him. Another $5,000 more came from his "I Was a Communist" radio rights. And additional sums come from his activities as a professional anti-Communist witness.

Edises brought these payments out while testing the spy's credibility. His questions underscored the fact that the stream of funds depended on inventions.

The spy admitted that he had cashed in on some lies. Part of the stuff in the Saturday Evening Post series was made up, he admitted. He blamed the fabrications on his ghost writer, Pete Martin, but admitted he had never protested against them.

Auto Union

(Continued from Page 1)

Moore, one of the two Negroes among the five. The other is Davis.

Local 600 also backed the appeal of the five, with Carl Stellato its president, designated to present the case on behalf of the local.

The Reuther Administration took the occasion to demonstrate how the anti-Communist section of the constitution, amended the day before, would apply, although it was a retroactive application.

BEGAN IN 1950

The case of the five began in August, 1950, when Carl Stellato as president instituted a vicious loyalty oath in the union and followed it by a trial to remove the five from office on the ground that they were ineligible under the constitution.

The trial committee never reported but was dismissed, and four of its five members were defeated in local elections that followed.

Stellato unsuccessfully fought their conviction but for his own office-seeking purposes submitted to the will of the majority of the local's general council for a policy of unity.

Last fall, after Reuther's six-month administratorship over Local 600 was lifted and the union was permitted to elect its own officers, Reuther stepped in to bar the five from running on the basis of the so-called evidence used in Stellato's trial and later presented by stoolpigeons before the House Un-American Committee.

The case of the administration was presented with bombastic oratory by vice-president John Livingston, who dramatically waved copies of the Daily Worker and Michigan Worker that contained such "evidence" as favorable mention of any of the five for their activities, quotations from their speeches, mention of their attendance at meetings or dances declared to be "Communist" and, in the case of Moore, his attendance at a youth peace conference held in Budapest.

Protest against prosecution of the first Smith Act victims and activity in support of Wallace in 1948 were among other "evidence" cited.

MOORE'S SPEECH

When Moore spoke, the delegates listened to his speech in silence and no one heckled. He didn't plead, retreat or apologize for the activities of the five. "Everything we have ever done in Local 600 is a matter of record and aboveboard," said Moore.

He proudly displayed his card as an organizer issued to him at the time of the drive to organize Ford, and noted that the record of the others is the same.

Moore said the move against the five was begun by the Reuther administration when it planned to proceed against Local 600 as a whole. Reuther, he said, had the constitutional provision to move against the five for years, but didn't use it.

By Reuther's action and the new constitutional changes, said Moore, the "537,000 Ford workers are no longer first-class citizens.

"If we can be purged by decree, without any trial, what's to prevent the international executive board from disqualifying any member of the UAW and for that matter even a right-winger who dares to get out of line."

Moore noted the contradiction betwen the union's and the CIO's position against McCarthyism and the McCarthyite practices of its leaders. He noted that even Reuther's record could make him a victim of McCarthyite guilt by association tactics.

COMING TOMORROW

The second article in the series, Battle Against McCarthyism, by Milton Howard, will appear in tomorrow's issue.

STELLATO'S TALK

Stellato, while technically challenging the right of Reuther to apply against the five a rule he had only planned to bring before the convention, spent the bulk of his more than an hour in exposing Reuther's tactics, including use of the House Un-American Committee that ended in seizure of Local 600 last year.

But in defending himself against the attack of the administration for failing to go through with his redbaiting drive, Stellato spent most of his time in an effort to show that he is more against Communism than the Reuther people.

He said most of the "evidence presented against the five by Reuther came from the 1950 trial.

"We can all talk of being anti-Communists, but who preferred charges against them?" shouted Stellato, as he boasted that he was the first to apply the union's 12-year-old constitution ban on Communists in office.

In his denial of "domination" by Communists, Stellato went so far as to scream that anyone who is "dominated by the Communists ought to be tarred and feathered."

Stellato apparently depended on his line of talk to advance him in his campaign for directorship of the Detroit west side district, the only serious contest in the region that was to be decided by balloting the next day.

Some 150 hands were raised in opposition to the report denying the appeal of the five. Talks with a number of delegates after the session adjourned indicated that the new "red clause" was already having an intimidating effect. A vote for the five involved the risk of charges and possible expulsion by those now in office on a local or even shop level.

Service Tax

(Continued from Page 1)

he was told, threatened to undermine to a point of imminent disaster the already crippled subway system.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, declared that neither the Mayor nor the Board of Estimate were "fooling New Yorkers by their crocodile tears." He charged they were "equally responsible with Gov. Dewey in the transit fare boost scheme.

Borough President Robert F. Wagner of Manhattan, who with Halley are the only two board members to oppose the Transit Authority, made known yesterday he would press for a taxpayers' suit. City Corporation Counsel Dennis Hurley—an Impellitteri appointee—refused to back such action, but Wagner, a Mayoralty candidate, insists there are plenty of legal avenues open to block the higher-fare scheme.

State Sen. Fred G. Moritt, Brooklyn Democrat, who had announced his intention to sue against the Authority bill, was also pushing this issue.

Both contend passage of the Authority bill by only a majority instead of a two-thirds vote violates the Home Rule section of the State Constitution.

McCarran

(Continued from Page 3)

Crown Point, Ind., jail since Oct. 7. The government has refused to release Mrs. Hyndman on bail.

Hyndman, former president of Local 1011, United Steel Workers, has been making the rounds of the Indiana and Illinois Congressmen. He said they all seem to be afraid to act.

"But my neighbors at home and the men in the mill are wonderful," Hyndman said. "They are doing everything they can to help us."

OTHERS

Others here were Mrs. Gertrude Yaris, wife of Harry Yaris, war veteran, held on Ellis Island without bail; Mrs. Sonia Schneider and her daughter, Mona, wife and daughter of Jack Schneider, assistant manager, Furriers Joint Council of New York; Mrs. Bessie Klig, wife of Meyer Klig, vice-president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Also Patty Ganley, 14-year-old daughter of Anna Ganley, Detroit, another deportation victim; Mary McAdoo, of Detroit, granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Gosman; Mrs. Olga Kruchay, wife of William Kruchay, Allen Park, Mich.; Mrs. Margaret Nukk, mother of two children, wife of Michael Nukk, and Mrs. Rose Weinstock, wife of Louis Weinstock.

Joining the pilgrimage was Ephraim Cross, professor emeritus of Romance Languages of CCNY, to discuss the deportation cases with the immigration commissioner.

Later, another group delivered a letter to President Eisenhower calling for a new policy that would not discriminate against a non-citizen because of political belief, birth, race, color, or creed.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY
TO YOU
ELLA

Walt Whitman Was a Firm Believer In American-Russian Friendship

By DAVID PLATT

On this 61st anniversary of Walt Whitman's death (March 26, 1892) it is well to recall that America's greatest poet was a firm believer in American-Russian friendship.

"You Russians and we Americans. . . ." begins his foreward to a proposed Russian edition of his book of poems Leaves of Grass in the 1880s, "our countries so distant, so unlike at first glance . . . and yet in certain features, and vastest ones, so resembling each other."

• • •

Whitman was thoroughly familiar with Russian history, economics and literature and did not make his comments on the similarities between the two great countries lightly.

His extensive notes (now in the Library of Congress) include "a geographic survey of Russia, statistics regarding its various races, observations on trade, education, society and Whitman's conclusions on how to better the conditions of the Russian people," said Samuel Sillen in his Walt Whitman volume.

Whitman hailed the freeing of the serfs after centuries of Czarist oppression and following that historic event he wrote in words full of meaning for contemporary America, "now trade-trade, intercommunication with the world is all that is needed."

Above all Whitman showed a deep and sincere interest in the works of Russian writers, of the last century.

In his conversations with his friend Horace Traubel, he spoke constantly of Tolstoy, Turgenev and other Russians.

The Russian novelists, in turn, had a high regard for the "astonishing American poet" who was a friend of the plain people and sang of freedom.

Turgenev, on being asked by his editor friend Pavel Annenkov to write a magazine piece, replied that he would do "several translations of lyrical poems by the remarkable American poet Whitman (have you heard of him?) with a little introduction. You cannot imagine anything more striking." Illness, said Sillen, prevented Turgenev from doing the translations.

Tolstoy, in a letter to Edward Garnett written in June, 1900, called Whitman a member of "a bright constellation of American writers."

And nine years later, in 1909, Maxim Gorky ranked Whitman among the writers "coming to Socialism, to the creed of action and who are calling more and more strongly on man to merge with mankind."

Stalin put this even more vividly in a letter to the Soviet poet Demyon Bedny in 1924.

Stalin said, "the American Whitman stated our philosophy fairly accurately in his lines:

'We are alive
'Our scarlet blood seethes
'In the fire of unspent forces'."

The great Russian people's writers and leaders deeply understood Whitman's challenging songs of democracy and freedom. On the other hand, the N. Y. Times of Whitman's day greeted the first edition of Leaves of Grass with the judgment: "Who is this arrogant young man who proclaims himself the poet of the time and who roots like a pig among a rotten garbage of licentious thoughts!" The N. Y. Tribune referred to the book as "entirely bestial . . . the slop-bucket of Walt Whitman." America's ruling circles feared and still fear the people's democracy that Whitman glorified in his poetry, that is being advanced only in the lands of socialism.

• • •

Today in the Soviet Union Whitman's works are translated in tens of thousands of copies.

Last year a collection of poems and prose by the great poet, translated by the writer Kornei Chukovsky, saw its its tenth edition.

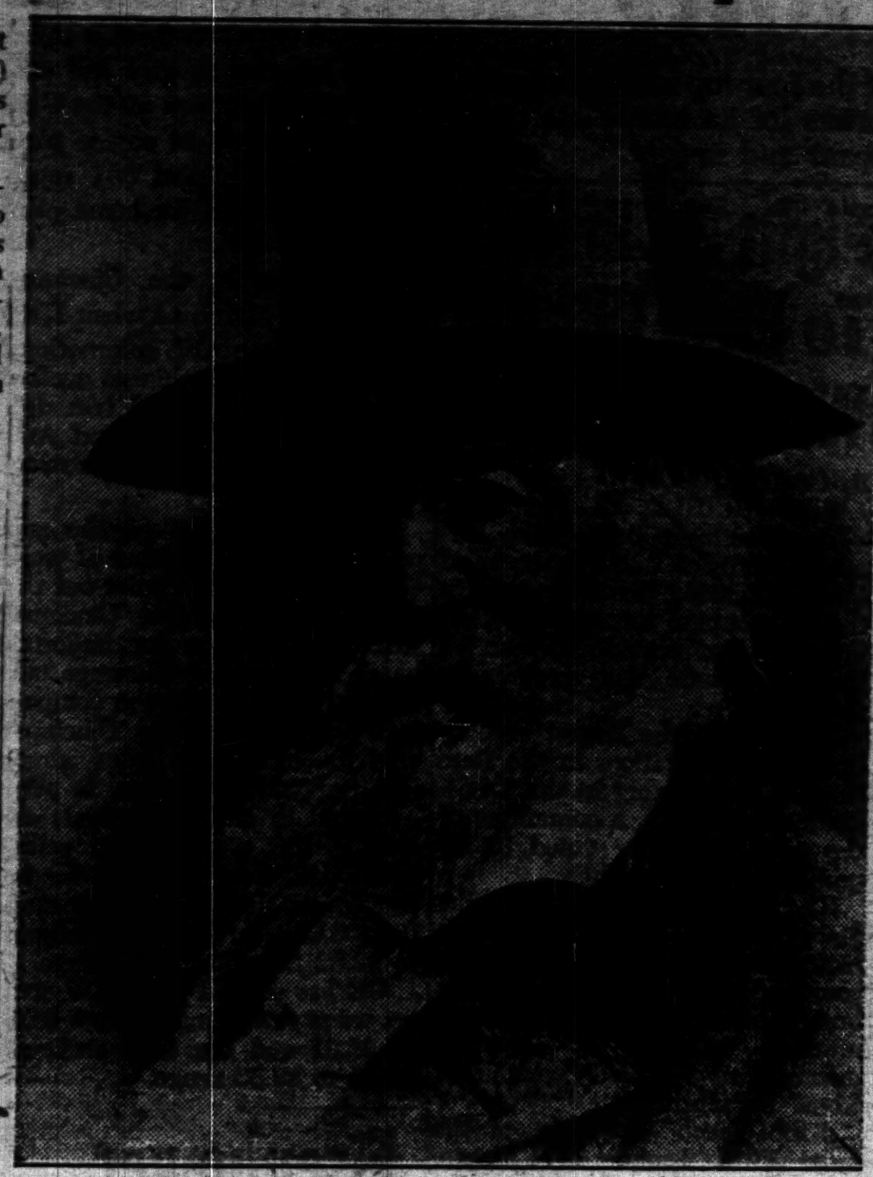
A new one-volume edition has also appeared in Moscow, said Mikhail Melesov in a recent issue of Soviet News. In it is material never before published there, "as well as old favorites rendered into Russian by prominent translatiers."

Last year when the noted German writer Arnold Zweig was a guest of Soviet writers in Moscow, he wrote: "In no other country on earth is the spirit that lived in Walt Whitman so truly served . . . in no other country are nature and society so representative of strength and justice.

"The cheerful hooting of endless cars whisking past my window does not disturb me. Walt Whitman would have loved this voice of the capital of the Soviet Union."

• • •

On this 61st anniversary of Whitman it is to be hoped that the day will soon come when the kind of friendship between America and Russia that the author of "Leaves of Grass" stood for is resumed for the benefit of all.



WALT WHITMAN

May 31, 1819-March 26, 1892

From 'Song of the Exposition'

By WALT WHITMAN

Away with themes of war! away with war itself!
Hence from my shuddering sight to never more return
that show of blacken'd, mutilated corpses!
That hell unpent and raid of blood, fit for wild tigers or
for lop-tongued wolves, not reasoning men,
And in its stead speed industry's campaigns,
With thy undaunted armies, engineering,
Thy pennants labor, loosen'd to the breeze,
Thy bugles sounding loud and clear.

Blacklisted Writer Gets Film Award

LOS ANGELES.—Screenwriter Carl Foreman's colleagues have decided that Foreman's script for "High Noon" was the best dramatic screenplay of 1952.

The honor was formally accorded Foreman at the annual awards dinner of the Screen Writers Guild, but it was an empty honor and Foreman wasn't there to receive it.

Despite the accolades of fellow craftsmen. Foremen is not considered "employable" by cinema executives who have blacklisted him for his refusal to be a stoolpigeon for the House Un-American Committee ni 1951.

In committee hearings Foreman testified he was "not now" a member of the Communist Party, but refused to testify about asserted past membership, or about people with whom committee stoolpigeons said Foreman had associated.

At the time of his appearance before the committee, Foreman was a partner with producer Stanley Kramer and publicist George Glass in Stanley Kramer productions, makers of "High Noon."

Following his testimony, Foreman was voted out of the partnership, paid $250,000 for his share in the film, and notified that he was on producers' blacklists.

Foreman had just finished the screenplay of "High Noon" when he was subpenaed and the picture went into production just a few weeks after he was blacklisted.

'The Big Deal' Performance Tonight

'The Big Deal,' powerful new play by Ossie Davis, produced by New Playwrights, will be performed tonight and Friday night at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Tickets at the box office and at LO 5-9856—6-10 p.m.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Whoa! How Come Amoros to Montreal?

FOR THOSE WHO may have been wondering why no comment on the reports of racism on the Dodger squad, it is very difficult for someone up here to say anything based on the fragmentary, no names named, often contradictory reports in the papers, some of which appeared to be much more interested in sensational headlines for quick selling than in really revealing what went on.

Obviously there had to be some fire with all that smoke. How much and whether all finished we can't tell without being there. We hope to find out when the teams come north. No point in guessing now from a New York office.

However, one question CAN be posed right now. Isn't the quick passing along of outfielder Edmundo Amoros to Montreal without even a look, a fairly obvious concession to the racist notion that there should be some sort of "quota" for Negro players on a ballclub?

Left field is supposed to be an open position on the Dodgers. Amoros, who reported late from his native Cuba because the insulting McCarran Law wouldn't let him in until now, hit a long-ball .337 with St. Paul last season, came on to Brooklyn and showed fine potential power when given a few chances after the flag was clinched. This winter he led the tough Cuban League in hitting with a resounding .373 and was called greatly improved by Coach Billy Herman, his manager in Cuba.

First thing he knows when he reports he is playing for Montreal.

With nine of the 16 big league clubs still lily-white (the Cubs may be deserting the jimcrow ranks, giving shortstop Baker a try-out) if the democratic teams start yielding to a racist "quota" idea, some Negro players developing into big league ability will have no big league teams to play for.

Does anyone think that a player like Amoros, with his credentials, couldn't play varsity ball with the Pirates, Cards, Reds, Phils, Tigers, A's, Red Sox, Senators, etc. Do you hear them bidding for him?

The question the Brooklyn front office has to answer, it seems to me, is this: Would Amoros be shoved over to the Montreal roster on arrival without any consideration for the varsity if he came with the same record and were white?

•

This and That . . .

ERNIE BECK of Penn has them cheering in workouts with the East Squad for the Saturday night allstar game at the Garden. The jumping 6-4 Ivy star, on the same team with Seton Hall's mighty Walt Dukes, figures to be too much for the West. It should be a good show.

The preliminary game, presenting senior high school stars of Brooklyn and Queens against Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, will have the college scouts out in droves again. A lot of eyes will be on Mike Parenti, a 6-7, 200 pound 17-year-old who helped my alma mater New Utrecht to its first city basketball title. Mike must be dizzy figuring the offers pouring in on him from colleges all over the land. Wherever he winds up in September, he won't have to worry about buying his books!

Indiana (and West allstar) coach McCracken thinks Big Ten referees are underpaid at $65 a game. Says football officials get $100. Wow. If a sideline linesman in football (five officials to every game) rates $100, and we're not saying he isn't, how much would you say is coming to the two refs speeding up and down the floor with modern basketball teams, trying to differentiate between offensive charging and defensive blocking, and with the partisan howls of a Big Ten fieldhouse sounding gently in their ears?

Baseball thought: By how many games do you suppose the Cleveland Indians could win the American League pennant if they had something like Billy Cox's magic glove to throw in at shortstop? Boxing thought: Johnny Bratton in a good night is the only welter with a real chance to dethrone Kid Gavilan. He has a touch of the Ray R. class when he turns it on.

•

JOURNALISM DEP'T

OUR OLD FRIEND the New York Times modestly accepts bows as a "journal of record" for its publication of the full texts of important speeches and statements. But it didn't seem to have the space—or something—to give its readers the fully documented charges made in the UN by Czechoslovakia and Poland that our Project X was trying to conduct sabotage, espionage and murder within their borders.

This would seem like reasonably important stuff, wouldn't it? Merely the questions of who is being peaceful and who is being aggressive in the hotly debated conflict called the "cold war," that's all!

The "Times" editorial yesterday said: "Of all the charges hurled by the Communist bloc against the United States, the accusation that this government is plotting to overthrow the 'peaceful democracies' in Eastern Eutope through subversion, terrorism and Fifth Column activities is surely the height of something which defies description in parliamentary language."

And so calling it something which defies description, the Times proceeded simply not to describe it! Thus the journal of record slides right past the solemn proofs offered, the damning very wordage of the "Mutual Securities Act" itself, with its hundred million for "selected persons who are residing in" the eastern European countries, the public assurance by the act's sponsor, Rep. Kersten, that the dough would go to "aid underground liberation movements in the Communist countries." To get the full flavor of this, just turn it around and have the Czechs publicly appropriating money to aid "underground liberation movements" in our country. All this in peacetime.

The payoff was the Times' headline presenting the view that these proven charges of aggression against the socialist countries showed that Malenkov was not sincere in wanting peace.

This is as if there were a couple of guys say in Times Square, the first guy starts to kick the second guy in the shins, the second guy blocks the kicks and says "Hey, fellow, quit kicking me in the shins, what in the world do we want to start a fight for?" and the first guy replies, "Oho, if you really didn't want to fight you wouldn't tell me to stop kicking you in the shins. YOU'RE not SINCERE."

Millionaires' Tax Lobby Seeks $300,000 Kitty

The Committee for Constitutional Government, one of the four top money-spending lobbies in Washington, has put the bite on its wealthy supporters for an immediate $300,000, and is angling for a $1 million subsidy from "men of means and insight."

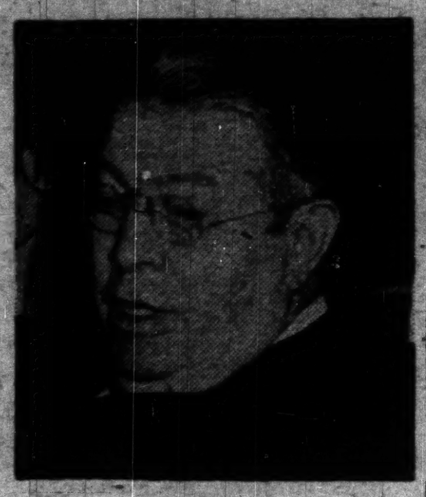
In a fullpage ad in the Wall Street Journal Monday, and in a broadside to its huge mailing list, the businessmen's lobbying outfit hitched its fund appeal to the victory it won in the U. S. Supreme Court March 9. By a 7 to 0 decision, the high court threw out a contempt of court conviction against 70 year old Dr. Edward Rumely, committee secretary. Rumely was fined $1,000 and given a suspended sentence of six months imprisonment for refusing to disclose to the Buchanan lobby investigation committee the names of contributors to the CCG.

Major 1953 objective of the lobbyists is enactment of the so-called "millionaire's amendment" to the U. S. constitution. The amendment, already approved by 28 state legislatures, would limit taxes to 25 percent of personal and corporate incomes.

The committee asked for the $300,000 in the form of 30,000 subscriptions at $10 each to its publication Spotlight.

"Spotlight subscriptions," it bluntly pointed out in its Wall Street Journal ad, "are a legitimate business expense. Those who prefer a personal, deductible expenditure, can contribute to the Constitution & Free Enterprise Foundation, which is distributing such books as Norton's Constitution and others . . . to colleges and universities, reaching young men and women at their most impressionable age."

The ad also quoted in full an editorial from the Chicago Tribune hailing the Supreme Court Rumely verdict and wound up with a hint that its broker-banker-and-corporation executive clientele should come across with more than just $10 contributions.



RUMELY

Conference All Saturday On Education

Teachers and others concerned with the schools will meet Saturday at the 17th Annual Educational Conference of the Teachers Union at the Hotel Commodore. The day-long series of meetings and forums will be climaxed by the presentation of the Annual Award to Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, American educator, for his defense of academic freedom. The presentation will take place at the luncheon session in the Grand Ballroom.

There will be four morning forums beginning at 10 a.m.: "The Ultimate Target — The Minds of Our Children," "A Richer Culture —for All the Children," "Educational Impoverishment and Retardation—Crimes Against the Children," and "Academic Freedom for All—or for None."

Fight 3d Effort To Pass Illinois Witchhunt Bills

By CARL HIRSCH

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25. —Illinois citizens battled the fascist-like Broyles Bills for the third time, mobilizing broad support in the state capital this week against measures that provide 20-year jail terms for those with progressive views.

As some of the largest and influential organizations in the state jammed the hearing in the Legislature on the bills, a committee of the upper chamber voted to report them out favorably.

The two bills now go to the State Senate. The bills provide for reestablishment of a witchhunt commission, and (b) the vesting of broad powers in a special assistant attorney general to prosecute members of so-called "communist front" organizations.

Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, of the large KAM Temple in Chicago, testified that the bills were being sponsored by "self-appointed inquisitors" in order to create an atmosphere of fear and suspicion.

Rabbi Weinstein spoke out in answer to one of the bill's chief sponsors, Edward Clamage, of the American Legion, who launched a tirade against unions, churches and liberal groups which oppose thought control.

"They are all reds, gullibles, dupes, dopes and suckers," Clamage shouted. "We're going to be 100 percent Americans in this state, or we're going to be Communists."

Clamage had high praise for the witchhunt against clergymen proposed by Rep. Harold Velde, the Illinois congressman who heads the House Un-American Committee.

In his sweeping condemnation of those who he said must be put in their place through such "anti-communist" legislation, Clamage cited a large number of unions, the American Friends Service Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the American Civil Liberties Committee, and a large number of Chicago clergymen whom he listed by name as having endorsed liberal causes.

The testimony against the bills included spokesmen for the Illinois CIO, parent-teachers groups, campus organizations, the AFL teachers, and numerous Protestant and Jewish congregations.

A dozen or more speakers against the bills were not allowed time to testify. Included among those barred was William Sennett, spokesman for the Communist Party of Illinois.

Citing the dangers of the bills, but expressing confidence that they can still be stopped by the action of Illinois citizens, the Illinois Civil Rights Congress in an appeal to all liberal-minded groups in the state, declared: "The Broyles Bills have been defeated twice before and they can be defeated again."

Each organiaztion was asked to develop a two-week program of visiting and writing to members of the Senate.

The upper chamber is expected to act on the bills on March 31.

Schenectady UE Backs AFL, CIO at Cincinnati GE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 25 (FP).—Local 301, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, voted unanimously at a membership meeting to give full support to 5,600 strikers at the General Electric Co's jet engine plant in Cincinnati. Local 301 represents workers at GE's home plant here.

The strike at the Cincinnati plant began March 14 when 1,100 members of the AFL International Association of Machinists walked out. They were joined two days later by 4,500 CIO United Auto Workers members, who also struck for higher wages.

During discussion on the support resolution, a number of workers took the floor to point out that the outcome of the Cincinnati strike would have an important bearing on current UE wage talks with GE. They said the company is trying to force the Cincinnati workers to accept rates almost identical with those now in effect here and in other GE plants and warned this would set a ceiling that would leave no room for improvement. Rates here now range from $1.50 an hour for laborers to $2.32 for skilled toolmakers.

GE has offered the UAW strikers wage rates ranging from $1.50 to $2.31 and the IAM strikers a $1.50 to $2.33 range.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 4)

delegation of Negroes, berating them 'because you folks have voted for the Democrats for the past 20 years.'"

But White takes Eisenhower off the hook for this racism in the Republican ranks, despite the type of campaign "The General" put up, wooing the Dixiecrats and opposing compulsory FEPC laws.

"There is no doubt in this commentator's mind," wrote the NAACP leader on March 7, "of the sincerity of Gen. Eisenhower when he promised during the campaign that he would name Negroes, if qualified, to high government posts, including the cabinet."

White makes "the job-greedy wing of the Republican Party" responsible for "opposing Gen. Eisenhower's desire to appoint Americans on the basis of ability instead of race. . . ." Is Eisenhower President, or isn't he?

The position taken by White is midway between the Republican Pittsburgh—one of the few supporters of Eisenhower—and the Baltimore Afro-American, which supported Stevenson.

•

TO THE COURIER, "Eisenhower's word means something" (2/4/53). And despite all of Eisenhower's obvious abuses of his election promises, the Courier on March 21 editorially jubliated:

"The Eisenhower Administration obviously seems to do everything in its power to implement its election pledges, and it has started in the sorest and most conspicuous spot in the country—the District of Columbia."

All of this gushy hopefulness over the filing of Brownell's petition.

The Afro-American on March 14 was fed up with the General.

"We do not doubt the President's sincerity and integrity in what he says and the pledges he has made. At the same time, we are convinced the time for talking has passed.

"It's time for action. It's time to convert nice-sounding platitudes and meaningless verbal pats on the wrist into definite programs and enforceable legislation."

Once upon a time there was a united fight for FEPC legislation at the national level. It seems that that fight is still in order. And it can be pin-pointed by pressing for fair employment practices in the executive branch of government to end this peculiar type of taxation without representation. How long can the Negro people be represented by a caddy, three doormen and a secretary?

UAW Decisions

(Continued from Page 4)

adjusted to serve against the far wider circle of progressives of varying degree.

A clause barring Communists from UAW office has been in the union's constitution since 1940 but was so unpopular that it wasn't applied until the recent case of five members of Ford Local 600. As the developments continue under the new conditions, the "red" clause with all its amendments, will be even less popular with the members.

Reuther's expulsion threats and provocative line will not succeed in isolating the progressive forces in the union. They will come forward as the most ACTIVE and VIGOROUS people for carrying into life the decisions of the Atlantic City convention. Events have taken such an ironical turn that the progressives in the UAW, in common with all sincere rank and file forces, can truly say they have more in common with the basic decisions of the UAW convention than has Walter Reuther, and they can and should, continually carry the challenge to him to put those decisions into life.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

FRIDAY CULTURAL FORUM presents "Artists Meet Audience." Alice Neel, well-known painter, Mike Gold and Joseph Solman will participate in the discussion. Also slide projection of Miss Neel's paintings. Friday, March 27 at 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.). Cont. $1.

HEAR JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, in the second lecture in a series entitled "Our National Culture." Lawson's topic is "Walt Whitman." Friday evening, March 27 at the ASP Galleries, 35 W. 64th St. 8:30 p.m. Contr. $1.50.

Coming

"SALUTE TO THE STAIRCLIMBERS" a dinner and entertainment honoring the best E.D. workers in N.Y. County. Sat., March 28 at 7 p.m. at the ALP Community Center, 220 W. 80th St. (nr. B'way). Dinner by reservation only $1.50, call TR 3-3695, not later than Thurs. evening. Dancing after 10 p.m. 75c.

ALP COMMUNITY CENTER, 220 W. 80 St. (nr. B'way) presents Sun., Mar. 29, 8:30 p.m. Charlie Chaplin Film Festival—The Rink, The Vagabond, The Adventurer, Easy Street. Refreshments and social 75c.

BROOKLYN Freedom of the Press Association "Greets Steve Nelson," Saturday, April 4, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Entertainment by Les Pine and the All-Star Revue. Dancing follows. Admission 75c in advance and $1 at the door.

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to

Premier Joseph V. Stalin

IN DEDICATION TO WORLD PEACE

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